



Verb



kidvive

Articles



Tense



Noun



Picture grammar with fun!

Level
1





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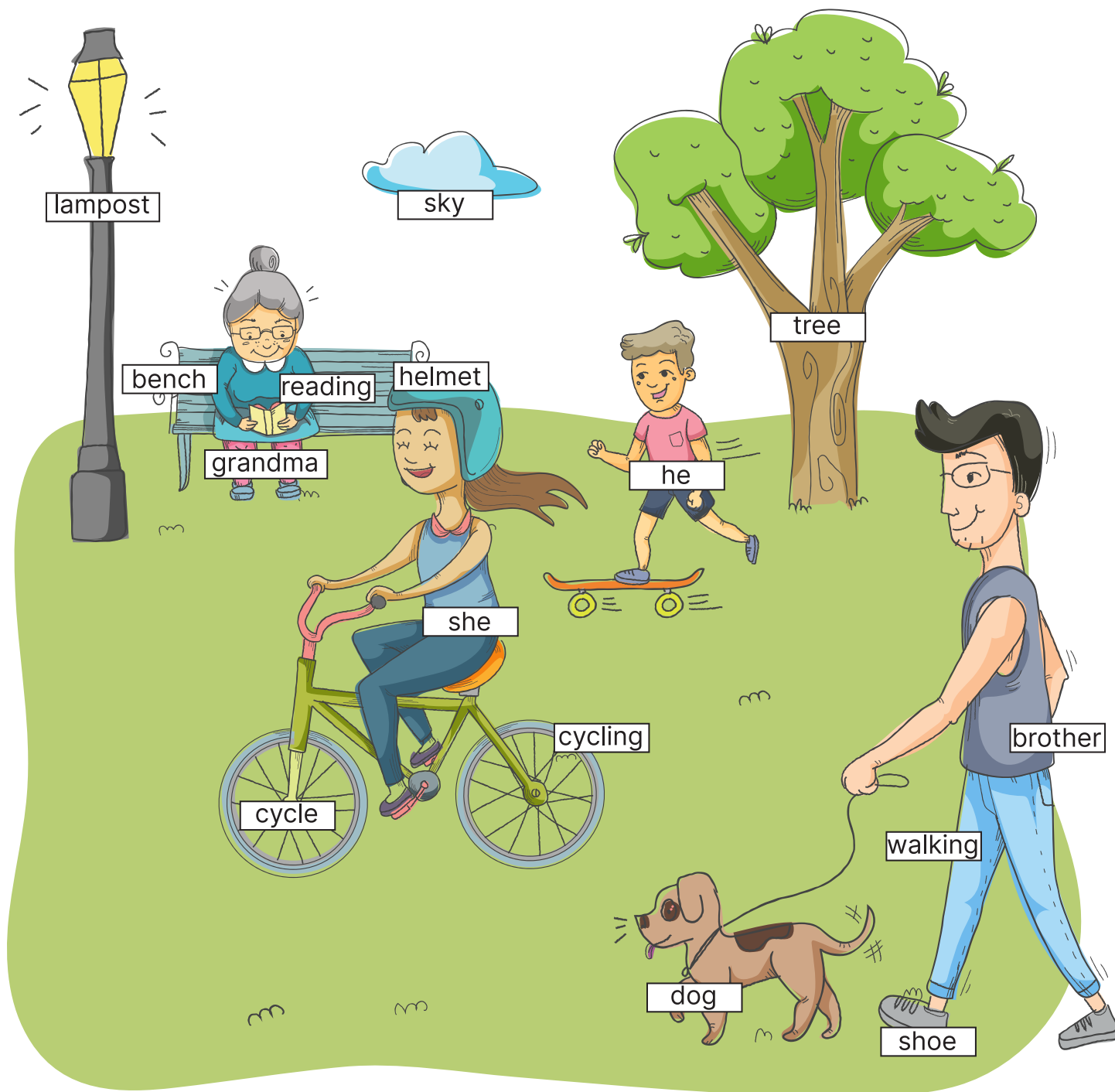
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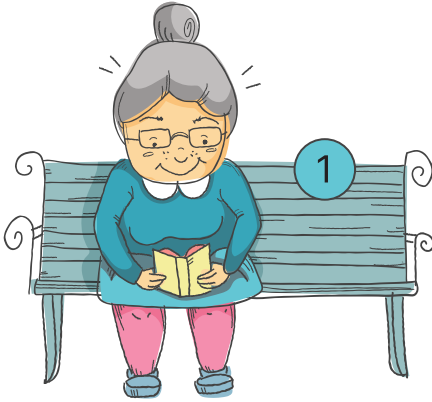
» Meet the Building Blocks of English!



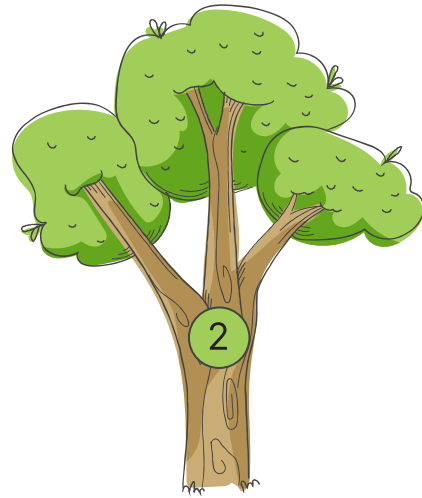
All the words we use belong to different groups called parts of speech. Let's discover them one by one.

»» Every single word we use in a sentence is called a Part of Speech.

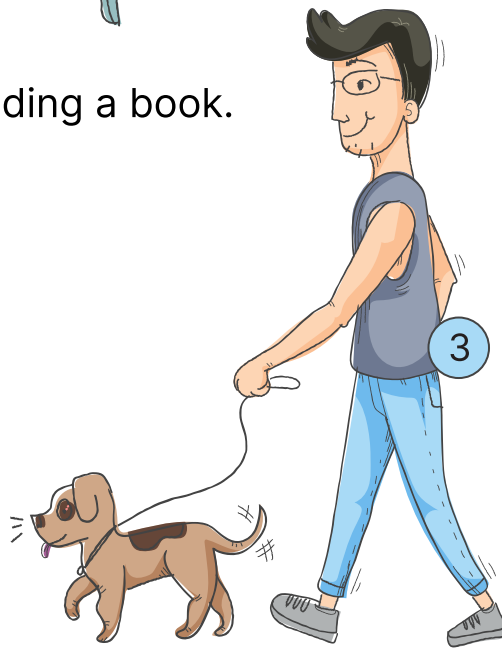
বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রত্যেকটি শব্দকে এক একটি Part of Speech বলে।



Grandma is reading a book.



The tree gives us oxygen.



My brother is walking with his dog.

»» In number 1 sentence, “Grandma, is, reading, a, book” every words is a part of speech.

»» Number 2 sentence, “The, tree, gives, us, oxygen” every words is a part of speech as well.

»» Same as, “My, brother, is, walking, with, his, dog” every words is a part of speech.

There are 8 types of parts of speech according to their functions in a sentence.

একটি বাক্যে তাদের কার্যাবলির উপর ভিত্তি করে ৮ ধরনের বাক্যের অংশ (Parts of Speech) রয়েছে।

1. Noun

» Nouns name people, places, animals, and things.

ব্যক্তি, স্থান, জিনিস বা প্রাণীর নাম।



Tick the ones you have seen in the zoo

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> monkey | <input type="checkbox"/> elephant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lion | <input type="checkbox"/> giraffe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tiger | <input type="checkbox"/> snake |

Word Check

write a, e, i, o, or u

| | |
|----------|---------|
| tree | st_n_ |
| _leph_nt | m_nk_y |
| r_s_l | g_r_ff_ |
| l__n | b_n_n_ |

»» Circle the vowels and underline the consonants.

Vowels কে বৃত্ত দিয়ে চিহ্নিত করো এবং consonants এর নিচে দাগ দাও।

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| <u>m</u> (o) <u>n</u> <u>k</u> (e) <u>y</u> | e l e p h a n t | r u n |
| l i o n | g i r a f f e | s t o n e |
| t i g e r | s n a k e | c a r |

»» Write:

My favourite animal monkey _____

In A-B-C order ekmnoy _____

Draw your favourite animal

»» Those are also noun by profession, place and things.



teacher



doctor



student



artist



zoo



airport



farm



stadium



book



computer



chair



bicycle

Underline and write six words you know.

» Singular and Plural Nouns: A Singular Noun refers to one person, place, animal, or thing. A Plural Noun refers to more than one person, place, animal, or thing.

Singular Noun এমন একটি শব্দ যা একজন ব্যক্তি, একটি স্থান, একটি প্রাণী অথবা একটি জিনিস বোঝায়। এবং Plural Noun এমন একটি শব্দ যা একাধিক ব্যক্তি, স্থান, প্রাণী অথবা জিনিস বোঝায়।

Singular



cat

Plural



cats

Singular



dog

Plural



dogs

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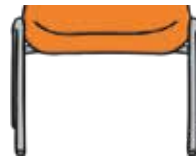
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table



tables



chair



chairs



apple



apples



orange



oranges

» Countable and Uncountable Nouns: A noun that refers to things you can count one by one. And a noun that refers to things you cannot count individually.

গননা করা যায় এমন কিছু হলে সেটি countable noun এবং গননা করা যায় না এমন কিছু হলে সেটিকে uncountable noun বলা হয়।

Countable



banana

Uncountable



milk

Countable



apple

Uncountable



water

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egg



honey



potato



rice



soap



soup



chair



lemonade

Make the words plural

apple

apples

potato

elephant

cat

dog

chair

egg

banana

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news



nut



pollution



cereal



meat



advice



table



biscuits



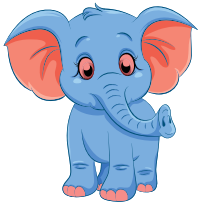
tomato



»» Abstract & Concrete Nouns: A Concrete Noun is something you can see, touch, hear, smell, or taste. And an Abstract Noun is something you cannot see or touch, but you can feel or think about it.

Abstract noun হলো যা দেখা, স্পর্শ, শোনা, ঘ্রাণ নেওয়া বা স্বাদ নেওয়া যায়। এবং concrete noun হলো যা দেখা বা ছোঁয়া যায় না, কিন্তু অনুভব করা যায় বা চিন্তা করা যায়।

Abstract



elephant

Concrete



bravery

Abstract



apple

Concrete



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ball



love



fish



anger



pen



talent



tiger



friendship

Word Search

g q z g p v l q u a v g
 c h i l d h o o d p b a
 i e s s t a l e n t r l
 i x h a k t z w u k a e
 v c a d o e d h g n v w
 p i p n h b m e c o e q
 ~ + ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

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u e e l a e x h m d f s
 y n s u r r l n v g z u
 e t s s l o v e z e i d

| | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| anger | fear | knowledge |
| bravery | happiness | love |
| childhood | hate | sadness |
| excitement | health | talent |

2. Pronoun

» Nouns name people, places, animals, and things.

Pronoun হলো এমন একটি শব্দ যা noun-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহার হয়।

Circle the words you don't know, write them below and learn them.

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| subject form | object form | possessive form |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| I | me | my |
| we | us | our |
| you | you | your |
| he | him | his |
| she | her | her, hers |
| they | them | their, theirs |

»» Fill in the blanks with pronouns.

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_____ is reading.



_____ are reading.



_____ are playing football.



_____ are eating cake.



_____ am eating cake.

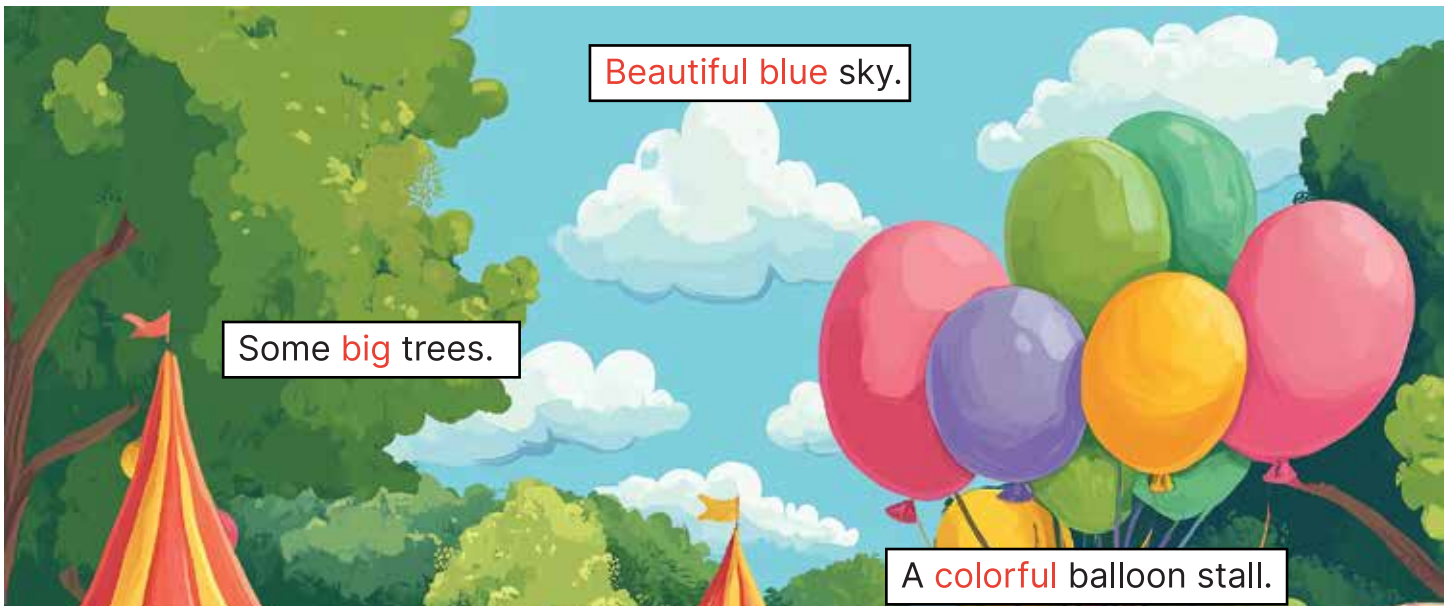


_____ is playing football.

3. Adjective

»» An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

Adjective হলো এমন একটি শব্দ যা কোনো Noun-এর বৈশিষ্ট্য বা গুণ বোঝায়।



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»» Fill in the blank with the correct adjective.





Adjective দ্বারা শূন্যস্থান পূরন করো।

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
|  | The box is <u>full</u> . |
|  | The elephant is <u>small</u> . |
|  | The pencil is <u>short</u> . |
|  | The giraffe is <u>tall</u> . |
|  | The glass is <u>empty</u> . |

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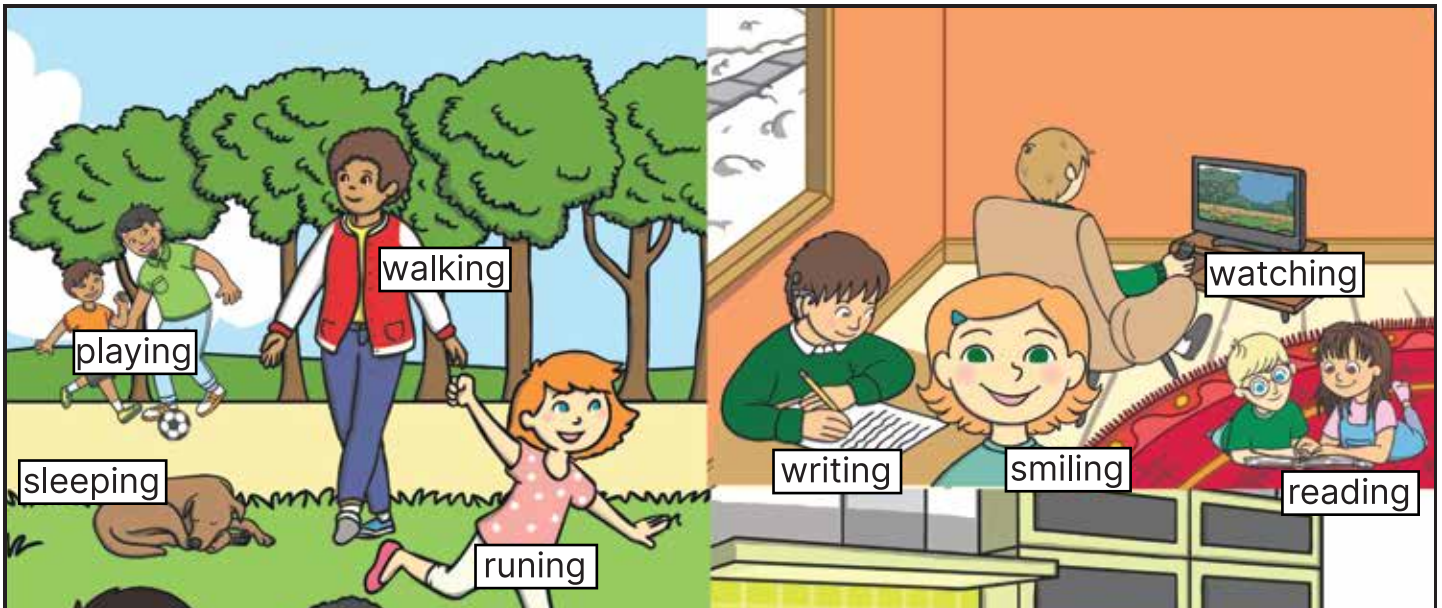
| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
|  | The boy is <u>sad</u> . |
|  | The girl is <u>happy</u> . |
|  | The snow is <u>cold</u> . |
|  | The hamster is <u>little</u> . |

| | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| full | empty | short | big | happy |
| tall | sad | little | hot | cold |

4. Verb

»» A verb is a word that shows action or what someone is doing.

Verb হলো এমন একটি শব্দ যা কাজ বা করণীয় প্রকাশ করে।



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»» Circle the actions you don't know, write them below and learn them.

তুমি যে action বা কাজটি সম্পর্কে না জানো সেটি বৃত্ত দিয়ে মার্ক করো এবং নিচে লিখে শিখে ফেল।

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- | ----- |

Fill in the blank by adding "ing" after every verbs

walk _____ walking

smile _____

read _____

eat _____

listen _____

cook _____

talk _____

drink _____

play _____

sleep _____

run _____

think _____

laugh _____

fill _____

help _____

watch _____

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sing



climb

crawl



kick

shower



jump

brush



teach


fly



5. Adverb

»» An adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb. Adverbs mainly modify manner, place, time, frequency, etc. It answers questions like when?/where?/how?/ in what way?/ and to what extent?

Adverb একটি part of speech যা একটি verb, adjective অথবা অন্য একটি adverb কে বর্ণনা করে। এটি কখন? /কোথায়? / কিভাবে? / কি উপায়ে? / এবং কি পরিমাণে? এই প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দেয়।



The clock shows morning 10:10 AM
"Morning" is an adverb

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Adverbs

»» Many adverbs in English end with "-ly". To form these adverbs, you often add "-ly" to the end of an adjective. For example, "quick" becomes "quickly"



sadly



gently



quickly



loudly



cheerfully



crossly



softly



grumpily



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cleverly



politely



lovingly



wildly



coolly



doubtfully



anxiously



reluctantly



excitedly



eagerly



wisely



miserably

Word Search

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| w | z | h | a | p | p | i | l | y | j | r | g |
| y | l | l | a | t | n | e | d | i | c | c | a |
| y | a | h | q | o | g | u | t | d | i | w | m |
| l | z | o | d | u | j | y | j | o | r | e | d |
| b | i | p | c | c | d | s | x | u | o | a | h |
| a | l | e | o | r | l | u | x | b | u | k | g |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| r | w | s | n | m | t | i | d | l | y | k | h |
| i | b | l | l | w | l | l | l | l | l | m | n |
| h | g | y | y | z | y | y | y | y | b | g | m |

weakly
daily
lazily
irritably

commonly
happily
doubtfully
lightly

hopelessly
madly
accidentally
roughly

6. Preposition

»» A preposition is a part of speech that indicates location, direction, time, etc. usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and it shows the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words of the sentence. On, in, under, after, beside, to, towards, with, etc. are prepositions.

যে সকল শব্দ সাধারণত noun বা pronoun এর সামনে বসে noun বা pronoun এর সাথে sentence এর অন্যান্য শব্দের সম্পর্ক প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে preposition বলা হয়।

It usually tells us about:

- Place (কোথায়) → in, on, under
- Time (কবে) → before, after, at
- Direction (দিক) → to, into, onto
- Cause/Purpose → for, because of

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The duck is between the grass.



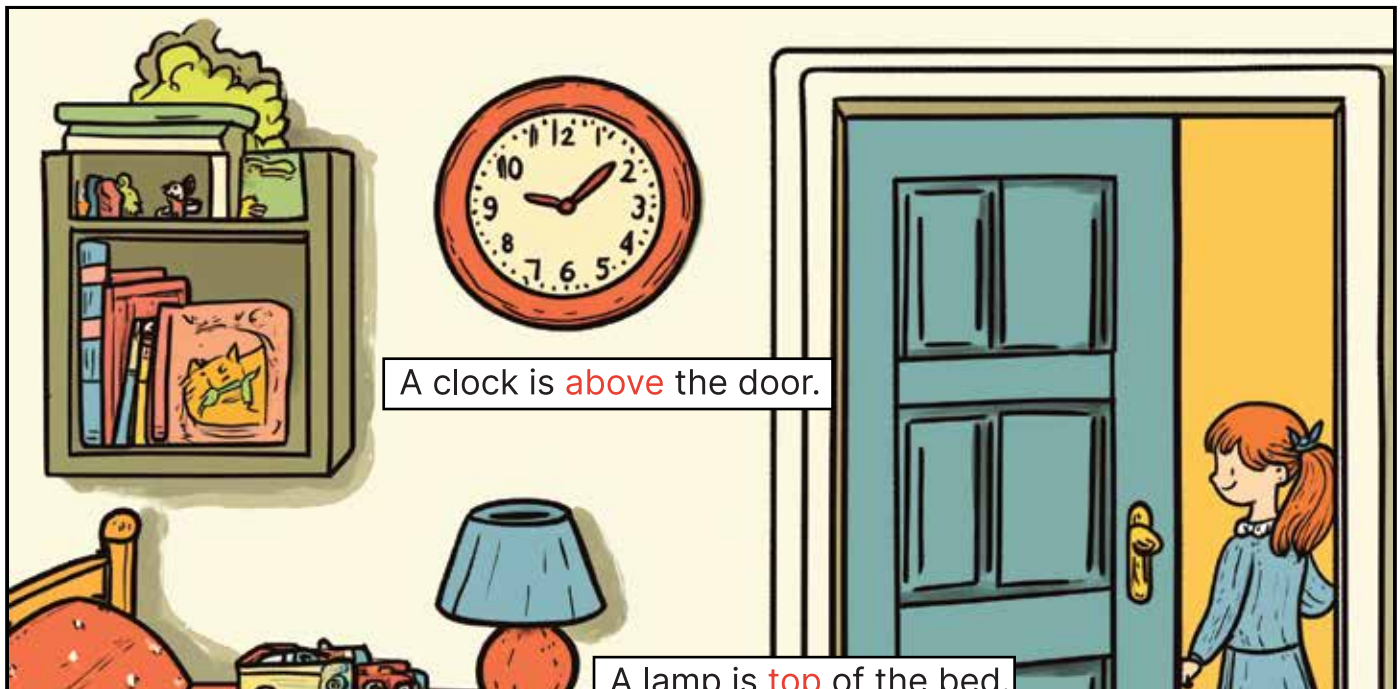
The turtle is inside its shell.



The frog is on top of the lily pad.

»» "A preposition shows where or when something is."

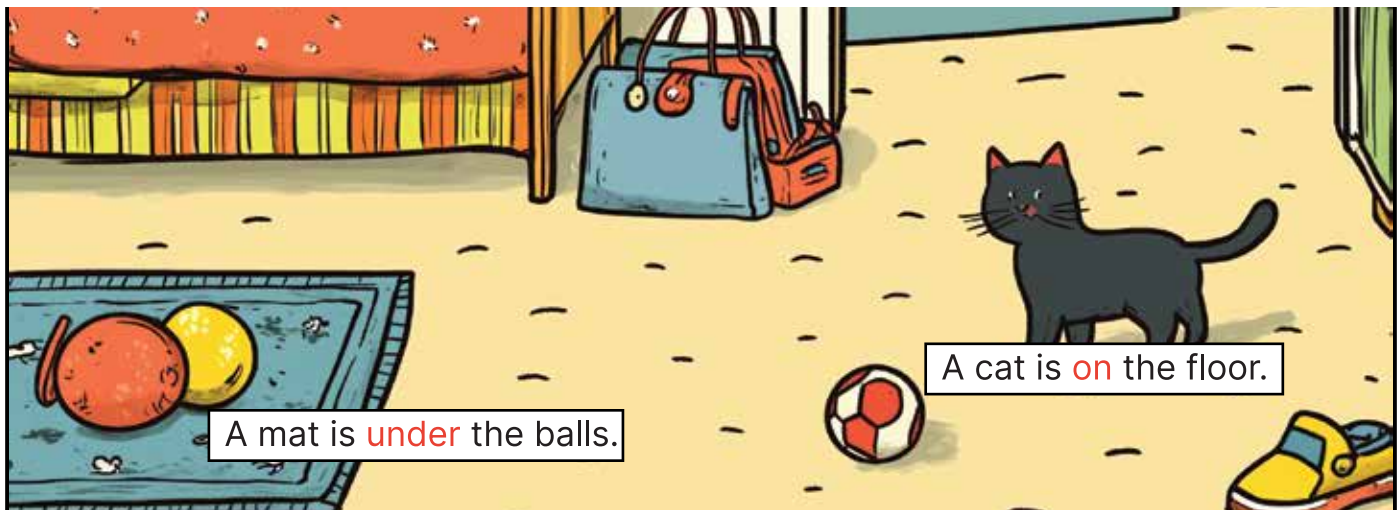
Preposition বলে কিছু কোথায় বা কখন আছে।



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Fill in the blanks

A mat is _____ the balls.

A toy car is _____ the lamp.

A cat is _____ the floor.

A lamp is _____ of the bed.

A girl is walking _____ the room.

A clock is _____ the door.

»» Match the picture with the correct preposition.

ছবির সাথে সঠিক Preposition এর মিল করো।



over

উপরে



behind

পিছনে



beside

পাশে

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উপরে



under

নিচে



between

মাঝামাঝি/মধ্যে



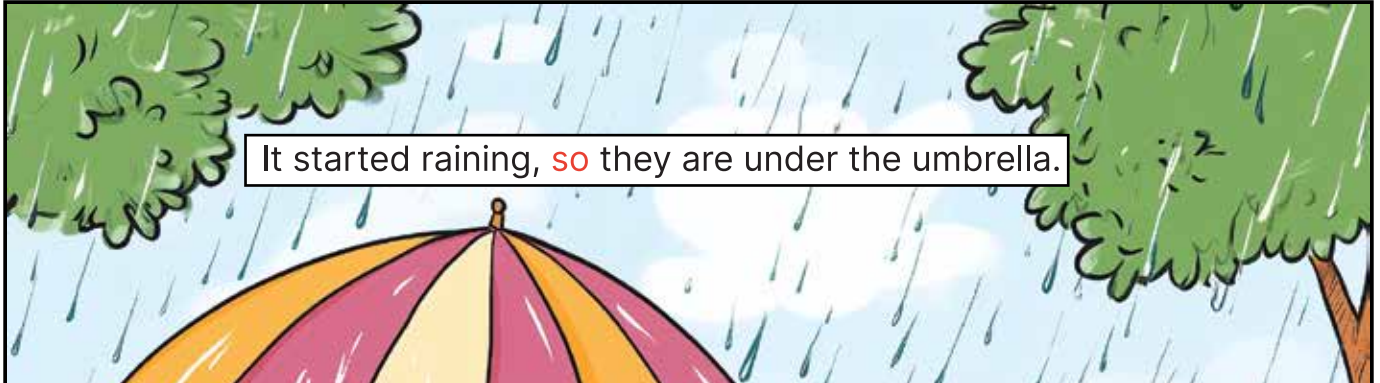
in

মধ্যে

7. Conjunction

» A preposition is a part of speech that indicates location, direction, time, etc. usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and it shows the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words of the sentence. On, in, under, after, beside, to, towards, with, etc. are prepositions.

Conjunction একটি part of speech যা sentence এ বিভিন্ন words, phrases, বা clauses যুক্ত করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।



It started raining, **so** they are under the umbrella.

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They are eating sandwiches **and** fruits.

They brought snacks **because** they were hungry.

7. Conjunction

Ben finished his homework
_____ **and** _____ went to bed.

1



Mum brought the cake _____ **but** _____ forgot the candles.

2



Fiona watched TV
_____ **and** _____ went to the cinema.

Titu bought a new coat
_____ **but** _____ had to return it.

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Sany went to the supermarket
_____ **but** _____ left his wallet.

5



Sazzad brought an umbrella
_____ **and** _____ went out in the rain.

6



8. Interjection

» An interjection is a part of a sentence that expresses emotion such as joy, surprise, sadness, etc. and has no grammatical relation to other parts of the sentence. It is frequently used in informal language than in formal speech or writing. A note of exclamation sign is used after an interjection. Wow!, Hey!, Hurray!, Alas!, Yippee!, etc. are some commonly used interjections.

Interjection একটি part of speech যা আকস্মিক অনুভূতি যেমন আনন্দ, বিস্ময়, দুঃখ, প্রভৃতি বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এটি ব্যাকরণগতভাবে sentence এর বাকি অংশের সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত নয়।



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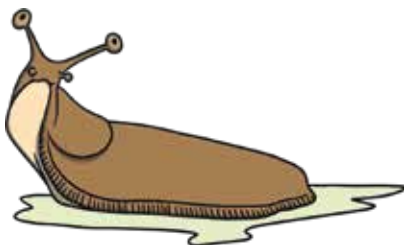
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Ouch!



Yuck!



Oh no!

আসো বেশ কিছু Interjection শিখে ফেলি।

| | | |
|------|--------|------|
| Yuk! | Oops! | Hey! |
| Eh? | Gosh!! | Yay! |
| | | |

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| | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| | | |
| Psst! | Phew! | Ha! |
| Huh? | Yuk! | Wow! |
| Ouch! | Um | Uh-huh |
| Ahem! | Shh! | Hey! |
| Erm | Gosh! | Hmm |
| Ow! | Eh? | Huh? |
| Shh! | Oi! | Ouch! |

Tense

» Tense tells us when an action happens.

কোন কাজ সম্পাদনের নির্দিষ্ট অথবা অনির্দিষ্ট সময়/সময়কালকে Tense বলা হয়।

There are 3 Main Tenses:

Present - now, or any time that includes now (বর্তমান সময়)

I play football.

আমি ফুটবল খেলি।

Present tense



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Past tense

I played football.

আমি ফুটবল খেলেছিলাম।



Present - now, or any time that includes now (বর্তমান সময়)

I will play football.

আমি ফুটবল খেলব।

Future tense



»» Present simple: Talks about regular actions or general truths.

এমন কাজ বোঝায় যা নিয়মিত হয়ে থাকে।

I eat rice.

আমি ভাত খাই।

| Structure | subject | verb/ verb+s/es | object |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------|



I _____ a book every day. (read / reads)



She _____ tennis on Saturdays. (play / plays)



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এমন কাজ বোঝায় যা এখন চলছে।

I am eating rice.

আমি ভাত খাচ্ছি।

| Structure | subject | be verb | verb | ing | object |
|-----------|---------|---------|------|-----|--------|
|-----------|---------|---------|------|-----|--------|



My mum _____ banana cakes. (bake)



They _____ badminton. (play)



My friends _____ some apple juice. (drink)

»» Present perfect tense: Present perfect tense is used when the work has been done but its effect lasts.

কোন কাজ শেষ হয়েছে অথচ তার ফল এখনও বর্তমান আছে (অপ্রকাশিত), এরূপ বোঝালে Present perfect tense হয়।

I have eaten rice.

আমি ভাত খেয়েছি।

| Structure | subject | have/has | past participle | object |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------------|--------|

My sister..... (make) a big birthday cake already.



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She..... (learn) to speak Arabic.



I.....(know) Fatimah since high school.



He.....(go) to the library.



»» The present perfect continuous tense is used for an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.

কোন কাজ পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরূপ বোঝালে Present perfect continuous tense হয়।

I have been eating rice.

আমি অনেকক্ষণ ধরে ভাত খাচ্ছি।

| Structure | subject | have been/ has been | main verb | ing | since/for/ from | object |
|-----------|---------|------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------------|--------|



I (read) a book.

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We (play) football.



They (watch) TV.



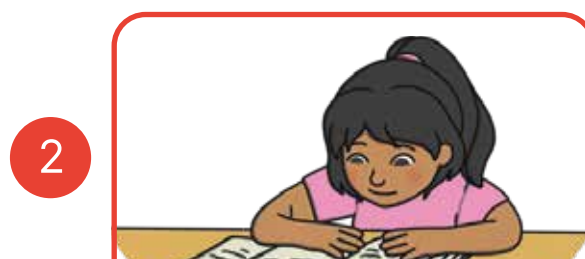
The cat (sleep) on the sofa.

» Past simple: The past simple tense describes an action completed in the past or a habit of past.

অতীত কালের কোন কাজ এবং অতীতের কোন অভ্যাস কে বোঝাতে past tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

| Structure | subject | past form of verb | object |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------|

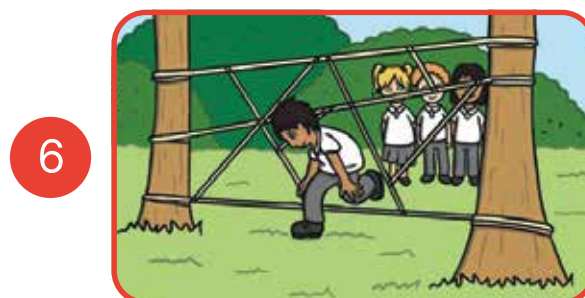
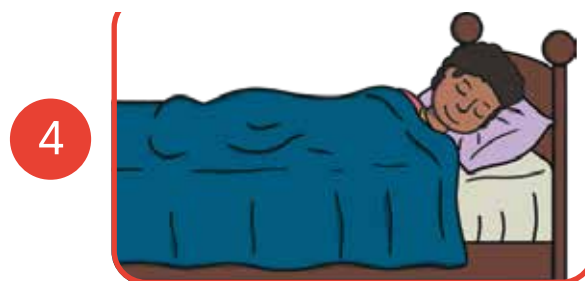
| Present | eat | brush | sleep | play | watch | study |
|---------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Past | ate | brushed | slept | played | watched | studied |



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»» Past continuous tense: Past continuous tense is used to express the action which was continued for some time in the past. It describes an on-going past action.

অতীত কালে কিছু সময়ের জন্য কোন কাজ চলছিল বোঝালে Past Continuous Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।



She **was reading** the book - সে বইটি পড়ছিলো/পড়তেছিল।

They **were playing** football - তারা ফুটবল খেলছিল।

The birds **were flying** in the sky - পাখিরা আকাশে উড়ছিল।

| Structure | subject | was/were | verb+ing | object |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|

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Example: I heard a loud noise outside.



While they _____ (wait)
for the bus, it started to snow.

While she _____ (cook)
dinner, her friends arrived unexpectedly.



»» Past perfect tense: The past perfect tense indicates two works that were completed in the past; past indefinite tense is used in the second or later action.

অতীত কালে দুটি কাজ সম্পূর্ণ হলে যে কাজটি আগে হয় সেটি past perfect tense হয় এবং যে কাজটি পরে হয় সেটি past indefinite tense হয়।



The train **had left** before I ate - আমি খাওয়ার আগেই ট্রেন ছেড়ে দিয়েছিল।

He **had come** home before I went to school - আমি স্কুলে যাওয়ার পূর্বেই সে বাড়ি এসেছিল।

The students **had left** the class before the bell rang - ঘন্টা পরার পূর্বেই ছাত্রছাত্রীরা ক্লাস ত্যাগ করেছিল।

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She _____ (learn) to speak Arabic.



I _____ (know) Fatimah since high school.



He _____ (go) to the library.



» Past perfect continuous tense: An action that was happening for a period of time in the past before another action.

অতীত কালে কোন কাজ কোন বিশেষ সময়ের পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে সেই সময় পর্যন্ত চলছিল বোঝালে past perfect continuous tense হয়।



They **had been playing** before the train came - ট্রেন আসার পূর্বে তারা খেলতেছিলো।

I **had been reading** the book before you called - তুমি কল করার পূর্বে আমি বই পড়তেছিলাম।

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খেলতেছিলো।

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Structure | subject | had been | verb+ing | object |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|

Fill in the blank

I had been playing (play) outside before it started to rain.

They _____ (watch) TV all evening.

We _____ (clean) the house for two hours.

He _____ (sleep) before the alarm rang.

She _____ (paint) a picture.

» Simple future tense: Describes an action that will happen in the future.

যে tense ভবিষ্যতের কোন ঘটনাকে বোঝায় তাকে future tense বলে।



I will go to the varsity - আমি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে যাবো।

I will sing the song - আমি গানটি গাইবো।

He will help you - সে তোমাকে সাহায্য করবে।

| Structure | subject | shall/will | verb | object |
|-----------|---------|------------|------|--------|
|-----------|---------|------------|------|--------|

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I _____ will play _____ tennis tomorrow. (play)



My mother _____ a new car. (buy)



I think it _____. (rain)



He _____ the tea when it is not so hot. (drink)



»» Future continuous tense: Describes an action that will be happening at a certain time in the future.

Future Continuous Tense ভবিষ্যতে ঘটতে থাকবে এমন কোন চলমান কাজকে বোঝায়।



I **will be writing** the poem - আমি কবিতাটি লিখতে থাকবো।

You **will be doing** the work - তুমি কাজটি করতে থাকবে।

They **will be going** shopping - তারা কেনাকাটা করতে যেতে থাকবে।

| Structure | subject | will be | verb | object |
|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|
|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|

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- My dad will make (make) hamburgers on Fridays.
 My dad will be making (make) hamburgers on Fridays.
- Owen _____ (work) in an office.
 Owen _____ (work) in an office.
- At school, the workers _____ (feed) the students.
 At school, the workers _____ (feed) the students.
- Justin and Casey _____ (eat) pizza and chips.
 Justin and Casey _____ (eat) pizza and chips.

»» Future continuous tense: Describes an action that will be completed before a certain time in the future.

ভবিষ্যতে দুটি কাজ হলে যে কাজটি আগে হয় সেটা Future Perfect Tense হয় এবং যেটা পরে হয় সেটা Simple Present tense হয়।

I **will have eaten** my lunch by 2 PM.

→ আমি দুপুর ২টার মধ্যে আমার দুপুরের খাবার খেয়ে নেব।



She **will have finished** her homework.

→ সে তার হোমওয়ার্ক শেষ করে ফেলবে।



| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| Structure | subject | will have | past participle of verb | object |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|

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I will have... by the end of the day.

- ☐ Brushed my teeth
- ☐ Finished my homework
- ☐ Eaten my dinner
- ☐ Fed my pets
- ☐ Chatted with friends
- ☐ Hugged my parents

I will have... by the end of the month.

- ☐ Gone for a run
- ☐ Had a delicious meal
- ☐ Watched a new movie
- ☐ Started reading a book
- ☐ Seen the sunrise
- ☐ Taken public transport

»» Future perfect continuous tense: Describes an action that will have been happening for a duration before a point in the future.

Future perfect continuous tense চলমান কোন কাজকে বোঝায় যা ভবিষ্যতের কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময় ধরে ঘটতে থাকবে।

»» ভবিষ্যতে দুটি কাজ হলে যে কাজটি আগে চলতে থাকবে সেটা future perfect continuous tense হয় এবং যেটা পরে হয় সেটা simple present tense হয়।



I will have been doing the work until you return. - তুমি ফিরে না আসা পর্যন্ত আমি কাজটি করতে থাকবো।

The students will have been doing the class until the bell rings.

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I will have been studying (study) for three hours.

They _____ (play) football for a long time.

He _____ (wait) for the bus since 10 AM.

We _____ (watch) the show for two hours.

She _____ (dance) for two hours at the party.

The baby _____ (sleep) since morning.

Past, Present or Future Tense?

Tick the correct answer.

1. You are watching the television.

☐ past ☐ present ☐ future



2. We will be waiting for you.

☐ past ☐ present ☐ future



3. They were walking towards me.



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4. Florence was shaking with rage.

☐ past ☐ present ☐ future



5. Our teacher will be coming up with us on the trip.

☐ past ☐ present ☐ future



6. Theresa is snoring loudly in her bed.

☐ past ☐ present ☐ future



»» Articles are basically adjectives defining a noun as specific or unspecific.
 Article হলো মূলত adjective যা কোনো noun নির্দিষ্ট না অনির্দিষ্ট তা নির্দেশ করে।



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প্রথম উদাহরণে, article “the” ছবির boy কে এবং আবার “the” ছবির গাছটিকে নির্দিষ্ট করে নির্দেশ করছে।

দ্বিতীয় উদাহরণে, article “a” অনির্দিষ্টভাবে যেকোনো “long time” কে এবং যেকোনো “cup of tea” কে নির্দেশ করছে।

»» Types of Articles:

1. Indefinite Articles – a, an (অনির্দিষ্ট noun কে বোঝাতে A/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।)

- a is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

Example: a cat, a ball

→ একটি বিড়াল, একটি বল

- an is used before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

Example: an apple, an elephant

→ একটি আপেল, একটি হাতি

»» Types of Articles:

2. Definite Article – the

- **the** is used before specific or known nouns.

Example: **the** sun, **the** moon

→ সূর্য, চাঁদ

Singular/Plural noun কে নির্দিষ্ট করতে এর আগে “The” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- **The** student I met at **the** library was really
- **The** boys of this school are good at Football.

Rules for Using "a" and "an"

- »» Use “a” before words that start with a consonant sound. Use “an” before words that start with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u)

Example:

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_____ **an** _____ apple



_____ **a** _____ monkey



_____ **an** _____ igloo



_____ **a** _____ cookies

»» It's about sound, not just spelling.

“a” এবং “an” ব্যবহারের বিশেষ নিয়ম

এটা শুধু স্পেলিং নয়, উচ্চারণ (sound)-এর ওপর নির্ভর করে।

an honest man (starts with vowel sound)

এখানে honest শব্দটি “অ-নেস্ট” উচ্চারণ হয় (h নীরব), তাই an ব্যবহার হয়। কারণ এটি vowel sound দিয়ে শুরু।

a university (starts with “yu” sound = consonant sound)

“university” শব্দটি “ইউ-নিভার্সিটি” উচ্চারণ হয় (yu sound), তাই a ব্যবহার হয়। কারণ এটি consonant sound দিয়ে শুরু।

Examples

He is an honest man.



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We watched an hour-long movie.



He gave me a useful idea.

She wants to be a historian.



He bought a one-eyed toy.

They live in a unique house.

My uncle is an MBA holder.

I waited for an heir to arrive



» Write “a” or “an” to make the sentences.



It's _____ apple.

It's _____ green apple.



It's _____ strawberry.

It's _____ red strawberry.



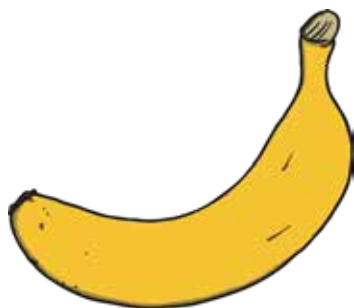
It's _____ pear.

It's _____ green pear.



It's _____ orange.

It's _____ orange orange.



It's _____ banana.

It's _____ yellow banana.



It's _____ avocado.

It's _____ green avocado.

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Rules for Using "the"

- »» Use "the" when you are talking about something specific or already known.
যখন নির্দিষ্ট কিছু বা পূর্বে উল্লেখিত কিছু বুঝানো হয়, তখন "the" ব্যবহার হয়।

Example:

I saw **the** dog that chased me yesterday.

আমি সেই কুকুরটিকে দেখেছি যেটা আমাকে গতকাল তাড়া করেছিল।

- »» Use "the" when there is only one of something.
যখন কোনো কিছু একটি মাত্র থাকে, তখন "the" ব্যবহার হয়।

Example:

The **sun** rises in the east.

সূর্য পূর্ব দিকে উঠে।

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SHE IS **THE** BEST STUDENT IN THE CLASS.

সে ক্লাসের সেরা শিক্ষার্থী।

- »» Use "the" before names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, groups of islands, and some countries.

সমুদ্র, নদী, পর্বতমালা, দ্বীপপুঞ্জ এবং কিছু দেশের নামের আগে "the" ব্যবহার হয়।

Example:

The Atlantic Ocean, **The** Ganges, **The** Netherlands

- »» Use "the" before unique places or institutions.

বিশ্ববিখ্যাত বা একমাত্র কোনো স্থাপনা বা প্রতিষ্ঠান বোঝাতে "the" ব্যবহার হয়।

Example:

The White House, **The** Taj Mahal

»» Circle the correct article (a / an / the) in each sentence:

1. John wanted to read a / an comic book.
2. The class went on a / an field trip.
3. He likes to read an / the short stories.
4. Lisa put a / an orange on her yogurt.
5. My mom likes making an / the cake from scratch.
6. The dog caught a / an stick.
7. I saw a / an otter at the zoo.
8. I quickly ate the / an cookies.
9. A / an oval is shaped like a / an egg.



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_____ igloo

_____ bench

_____ banana

_____ kitten

_____ tree

_____ soccer ball

_____ inch

_____ owl

_____ eagle

_____ tiger



»» Possessives show that something belongs to someone or something. We often use 's or of to show possession.

কোন ব্যক্তি-বস্তুর মাঝে মালিকানা, কর্তৃত্ব বা অধিকার এর সম্পর্ক বোঝাতে আমরা যে সব শব্দ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে noun, pronoun কিংবা adjective কে নির্দেশ করি তাদেরকে Possessives বলা হয়ে থাকে। ব্যবহারের ধরণভেদে এরা বিভিন্ন ধরনের হয়ে থাকে।

Possessives indicate:

- To own something
- To have something
- Something that belongs to someone

Example:

She drove her friend's car. (Noun- singular)

This is his parents' house. (Noun- plural)

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»» Types of Possessives:

1. Using 's (Apostrophe + s)

»» Singular Noun এর possession বোঝাতে, noun এর শেষে ('s) বসে।

We are going to rupom's house.

Ishaq is driving dipto's car.



»» Plural Noun এর possession বোঝাতে, noun এর শেষে (s') বসে।

This is her parent's car.

These are ladie's cycles.



»» নিচে Review হিসেবে Personal pronoun (subject হিসেবে এবং object হিসেবে), Possessive form 1, Possessive form 2-এর রূপ বা form দেখানো হলো:

| Pronoun | Object | Possessive form 1 | Possessive form 2 |
|---------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| I | me | my | mine |
| you | you | your | yours |
| he | him | his | his |
| she | her | her | hers |
| we | us | our | ours |
| they | them | their | theirs |
| it | it | its | X |

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Form 2 is used after a verb even as a subject.

Example:

This book is **mine**.

Ours is a beautiful country.



»» Now notice how this is used in different places in the sentence:

Where is your house?

তোমার বাসা কোথায়?

My favorite color is red.

আমার প্রিয় রং লাল।

This is his house.

এটা তার বাড়ী।

He is my brother.

সে আমার ভাই।

My book is on the table.

আমার বইটি টেবিলের উপর।

Its color is red.

এটার রং লাল।

My car is very old.



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Our students are intelligent.

আমাদের ছাত্ররা খুব বুদ্ধিমান।

My computer is not working properly.

আমার কম্পিউটার ঠিকমত কাজ করছে না।

My mother is a doctor.

আমার মা একজন ডাক্তার।

His name is Rahim.

তার নাম রহিম।

Their car is in their garage.

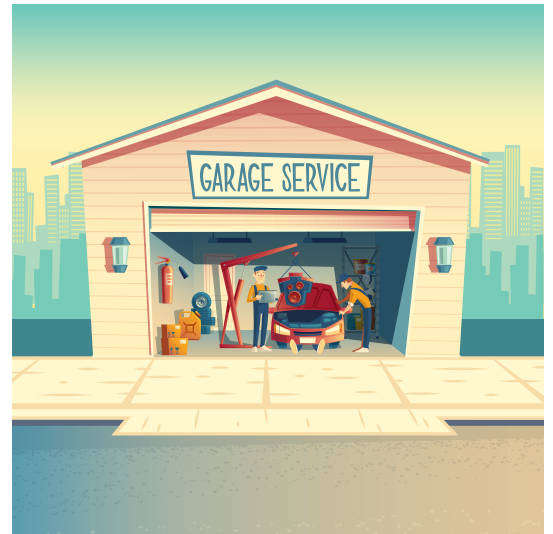
তাদের গাড়ী তাদের গ্যারেজে।

Its color is beautiful.

এটার রং সুন্দর।

That must be Rahim's drawing.

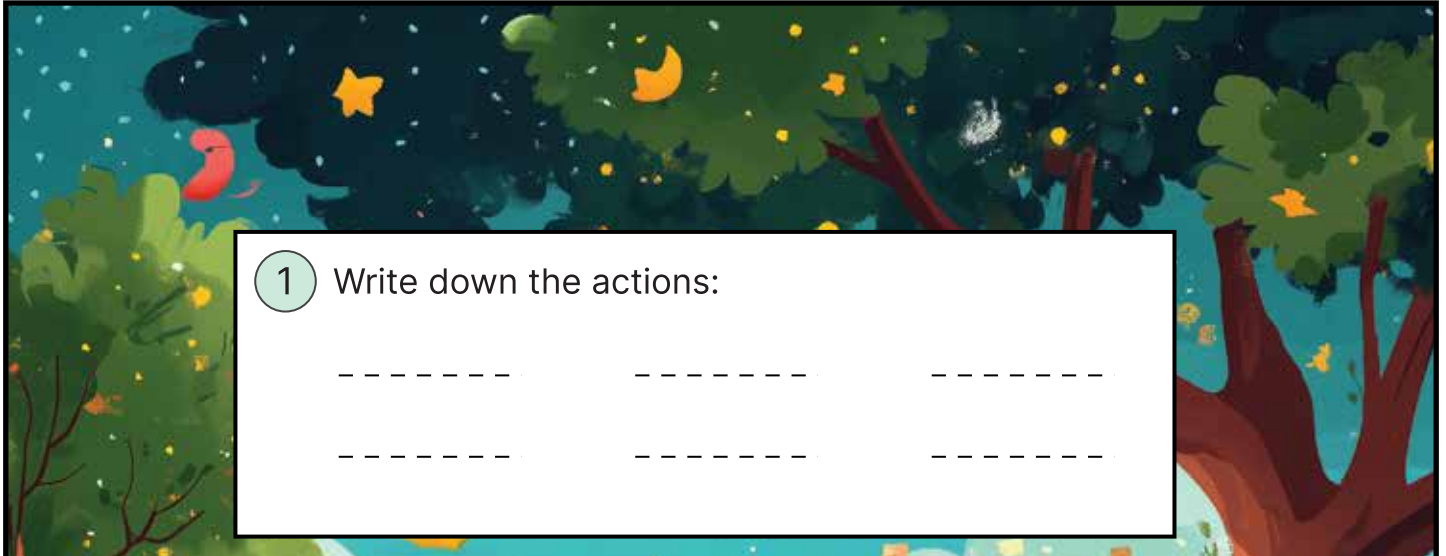
সেটা অবশ্যই রহিমের অঙ্কন।



Verbs

»» A verb is a word that shows action or state of being. Verbs tell us what someone is doing or what is happening.

Verb হলো এমন একটি word যা দ্বারা কোনো কিছু করা, হওয়া বা থাকা বুঝায়।



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» Be verbs are used to show the state of being. They help describe who someone is, how they feel, or where they are.

যেসব Verb নিজে কোনো অর্থ প্রকাশ করে না বরং Tense, Voice বা Mood অনুসারে বিভিন্ন প্রকার Sentence গঠনে Principal Verb কে সাহায্য করে, তাদেরকে Auxiliary/be Verb বলে।



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| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Base form | be |
| Present forms | am, is, are |
| Past forms | was, were |
| Perfect forms | have/has/had+been |

»» Fill the blanks using (am - is - are)

- I _____ a student.
- He _____ my brother.
- The cat _____ sleeping on the bed.
- They _____ my friends.

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- I is happy.
 - I are happy.
 - I am happy.



- The dogs is barking.
 - The dogs are barking.
 - The dogs am barking.



- She am a teacher.
 - She are a teacher.
 - She is a teacher.



» Regular Verbs form their past tense by adding -ed.

যেসব verb-এর শেষে “-ed” যোগ করে past tense বানানো যায়।

Most regular verbs form the past tense by adding -ed

বেশিরভাগ verb এর শেষে -ed যোগ করে সেই verb টি কে past tense এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

walk — walked

হাঁটা

listen — listened

শোনা

play — played

খেলা করা

If verb ends in 'e', just add -d

যদি verb এর শেষে -e থাকে তাহলে শুধুমাত্র -d যোগ করে past tense বানানো যায়।

hope — hoped

আশা

share — shared

ভাগ

like — liked

পছন্দ

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verb টি কে past tense এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

cry — cried

কাঁদা

hurry — hurried

তাড়াতাড়ি

reply — replied

উত্তর

» Irregular verbs do not follow the -ed rule to form past tense.

Irregular verb-এর past tense বানাতে নিয়মিতভাবে -ed যোগ হয় না, এগুলোর রূপ পরিবর্তন হয়।

Present Tense

pay (পরিশোধ)

say (বলা)

Past Tense

paid

said

Present Tense

choose (বেছে নেওয়া)

know (জানা)

sing (গাওয়া)

come (আসা)

sleep (ঘুমানো)

win (জয় করা)

tell (বলানো)

give (দেওয়া)

Past Tense

chose

knew

sang

came

slept

won

told

gave

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নিচের verb গুলো দেখ। present tense এর সাথে সঠিক past tense এর মিল করো।

reply

won

sit

blew

win

stopped

stop

sat

blow

replied

Regular verbs

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| accept গ্রহণ করা | dance নাচা | gain অর্জন করা | join যোগদান করা |
| add যোগ করা | deliver পৌঁছে দেওয়া | guess অনুমান করা | joke ঠাট্টা করা |
| admire প্রশংসা করা | develop উন্নয়ন করা | glow উজ্জ্বল | jump লাফানো |
| agree একমত হওয়া | die মারা যাওয়া | grab আকড়ে ধরা | jog জগিং করা |
| answer উত্তর দেওয়া | dress পোশাক | garden বাগান | juggle কৌশলে নাচানো |
| bake আগুনে রান্না | earn উপার্জন | help সহায়তা | kick লাথি মারা |
| balance | end | hone | kiss |

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| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| borrow ধার নেওয়া | enter প্রবেশ | hurry তাড়াহুড়া | kill বোনা |
| brush ব্রাশ করা | explain ব্যাখ্যা | heal সুস্থ / আরোগ্য | keep রাখা |
| call ডাকা/কল করা | face মুখমণ্ডল | imagine কল্পনা করা | laugh হাসা |
| change পরিবর্তন করা | fail ব্যর্থ হওয়া | improve উন্নতি | learn শিখা |
| clean পরিষ্কার করা | fill ভরাট করা / পূরণ করা | include অন্তর্ভুক্ত | like পছন্দ করা |
| close বন্ধ করা | finish শেষ করা | increase বৃদ্ধি | listen শোনা |
| cook রান্না করা | fix মেরামত করা | invite আমন্ত্রণ | love ভালবাসা |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| manage পরিচালনা করা | paint রং করা | save সংরক্ষণ করা | value মূল্যায়ন করা |
| mark চিহ্নিত করা | pass অতিক্রম করা | show দেখানো | visit পরিদর্শন করা |
| marry বিয়ে করা | play খেলা | smile হাসা | volunteer স্বেচ্ছাসেবী হওয়া |
| match মিল করা | practice চর্চা করা | start শুরু করা | view দেখা |
| miss মিস করা / না পাওয়া | push ঠেলা | study পড়াশোনা করা | vote ভোট দেওয়া |
| name নাম রাখা | question প্রশ্ন করা | talk কথা বলা | wait অপেক্ষা করা |
| need প্রয়োজন | queue লাইন | travel ভ্রমণ করা | walk চলানো |

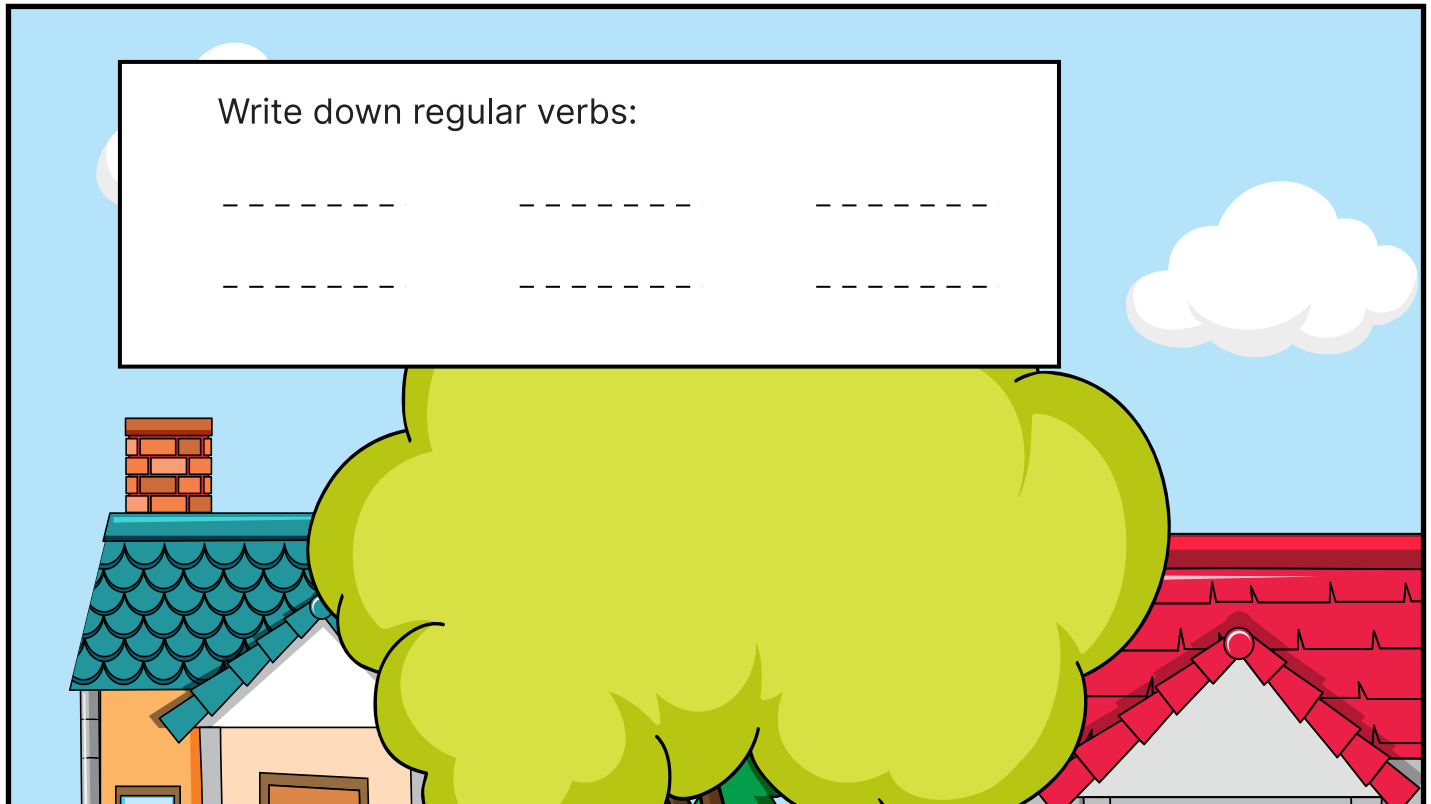
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| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| লালন-পালন করা | বাঁগড়া করা | ঘোরা / ঘুরানো | দেখা |
| nod মাথা নাড়ানো | qualify যোগ্যতা অর্জন করা | type টাইপ করা | xerox নকল করা |
| obey আজ্ঞা পালন করা | rain বৃষ্টি হওয়া | unite ঐক্যবদ্ধ হওয়া | yawn হাই তোলা |
| offer প্রস্তাব করা | reach পৌঁছানো | use ব্যবহার করা | yell চিৎকার করা |
| open খোলা | return ফিরে আসা/ফিরিয়ে দেয়া | update আপডেট করা | yoke জোয়াল পরানো |
| organize আয়োজিত করা | roll গড়ানো | unlock লক খোলা | zip জিপ লাগানো |
| own মালিক হওয়া | repair মেরামত করা | unload বোঝাই খুলে ফেলা | zap আঘাত করা |

Write down regular verbs:



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Irregular verbs

| Base | Past simple | Past participle |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| arise উদিত হওয়া | arose | arisen |
| awake জাগ্রত হওয়া | awoke | awoken |
| be হওয়া | was/were | been |
| bear সহ্য করা | bore | borne |
| beat পরাজিত করা | beat | beaten |
| become হয়ে ওঠা | became | become |
| begin শুরু করা | began | begun |
| bend মোচড়ানো / বেঁকানো | bent | bent |

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| Base | নামভাণ্ডার | Past simple | Past participle |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| bleed | রক্তপাত | bled | bled |
| blow | বায়ু প্রবাহিত করা | blew | blown |
| break | ভাঙা/নষ্ট করা | broke | broken |
| bring | আনা | brought | brought |
| broadcast | প্রচার করা | broadcast | broadcast |
| build | তৈরি করা | built | built |
| burn | জ্বলা | burnt/burned | burned |
| burst | ফেটে পড়া | burst | burst |
| buy | কিনা | bought | bought |

| Base | Past simple | Past participle |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| catch ধরা | caught | caught |
| choose বেছে নেওয়া | chose | chosen |
| cling জেকে ধরা | clung | clung |
| come আসা | came | come |
| cost মূল্য | cost | cost |
| creep ধীরেধীরে চলা | crept | crept |
| cut কাটা | cut | cut |
| deal লেনদেন করা | dealt | dealt |

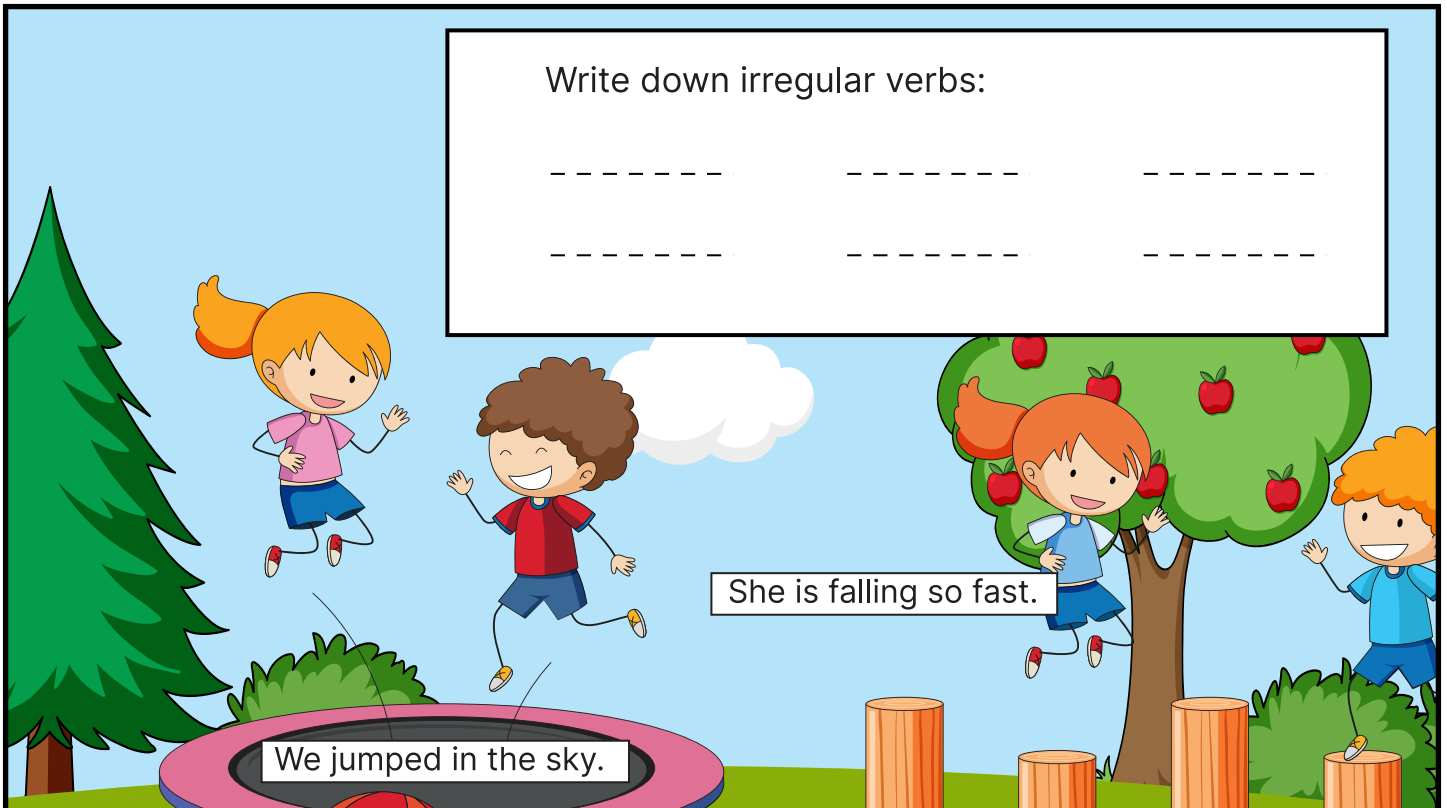
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| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| dream স্বপ্ন | dreamt/dreamed | dreamt/dreamed |
| drink পান করা | drank | drunk |
| drive চালানো | drove | driven |
| eat খাওয়া | ate | eaten |
| fall পড়া | fell | fallen |
| feed খাদ্য দেওয়া | fed | fed |
| feel অনুভব করা | felt | felt |
| fight লড়াই করা | fought | fought |
| find খুঁজে পাওয়া | found | found |

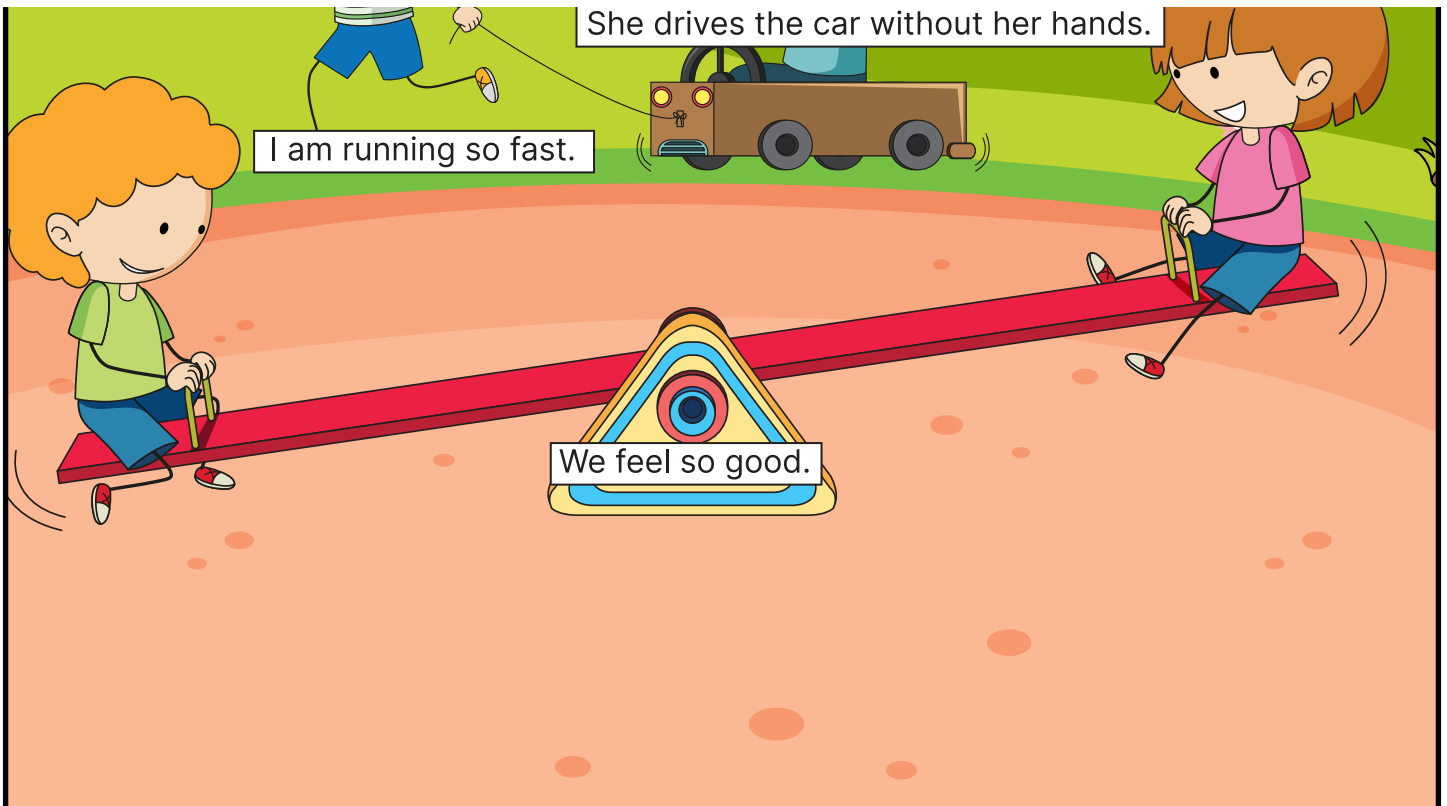
Write down irregular verbs:



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| Base | Past simple | Past participle |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| flee ধরা | fled | fled |
| fling বেছে নেওয়া | flung | flung |
| fly জেঁকে ধরা | flew | flown |
| forbid আসা | forbade | forbidden |
| forget মূল্য | forgot | forgotten |
| forgive ধীরেধীরে চলা | forgave | forgiven |
| freeze কাটা | froze | frozen |
| get লেনদেন করা | got | got/gotten |

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| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| hang স্থগ্ন | hung | hung |
| have পান করা | had | had |
| hear চালানো | heard | heard |
| hide খাওয়া | hid | hidden |
| hit পড়া | hit | hit |
| hold খাদ্য দেওয়া | held | held |
| hurt অনুভব করা | hurt | hurt |
| keep লড়াই করা | kept | kept |
| kneel খুঁজে পাওয়া | knelt/kneeled | knelt/kneeled |

| Base | Past simple | Past participle |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| knit বোনা | knit/knitted | knit/knitted |
| know জানা | knew | known |
| lay রাখা / বিছানো | laid | laid |
| lead নেতৃত্ব দেওয়া | led | led |
| lean অঁকান / বুঁকানো | leant/leaned | leant/leaned |
| leap লাফ দেওয়া | leapt/leaped | leapt/leaped |
| leave ছেড়ে যাওয়া | left | left |
| lend ধার দেওয়া | lent | lent |

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| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| lose হারানো | lost | lost |
| make তৈরি করা | made | made |
| mean অর্থ প্রদান করা | meant | meant |
| meet মিলিত হওয়া / দেখা | met | met |
| mistake করা | mistook | mistaken |
| mow ভুল করা | mowed | mown/mowed |
| overcome কাটা (ঘাস) | overcame | overcome |
| pay পরাস্ত করা | paid | paid |
| put পরিশোধ করা | put | put |

| Base | Past simple | Past participle |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| quit ছেড়ে দেওয়া | quit | quit |
| read পড়া | read | read |
| ride চড়া | rode | ridden |
| ring বাজানো (ঘণ্টা) | rang | rung |
| rise উঠা | rose | risen |
| run দৌড়ানো | ran | run |
| saw কাটাছেড়া করা | sawed | sawn/sawed |
| say কথা বলা | said | said |

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| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|
| set সাজানো | set | set |
| sew সেলাই করা | sewed | sewn/sewed |
| shake কম্পিত | shook | shaken |
| shear কাটা (উপড়ানো) | sheared | shorn/sheared |
| shine ঝলকানি | shone | shone |
| shoot গুলি চালানো | shot | shot |
| show দেখানো | showed | shown/showed |
| shrink সঙ্কুচিত হওয়া | shrank | shrunk |
| shut বন্ধ করা | shut | shut |

| Base | Past simple | Past participle |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| sing গাওয়া | sang | sung |
| sink ডুবা | sank | sunk |
| sit বসা | sat | sat |
| sleep ঘুমানো | slept | slept |
| slide পিচ্ছিল | slid | slid |
| smell গন্ধ | smelt/smelled | smelt/smelled |
| speak কথা বলা | spoke | spoken |
| spend ব্যয় | spent | spent |

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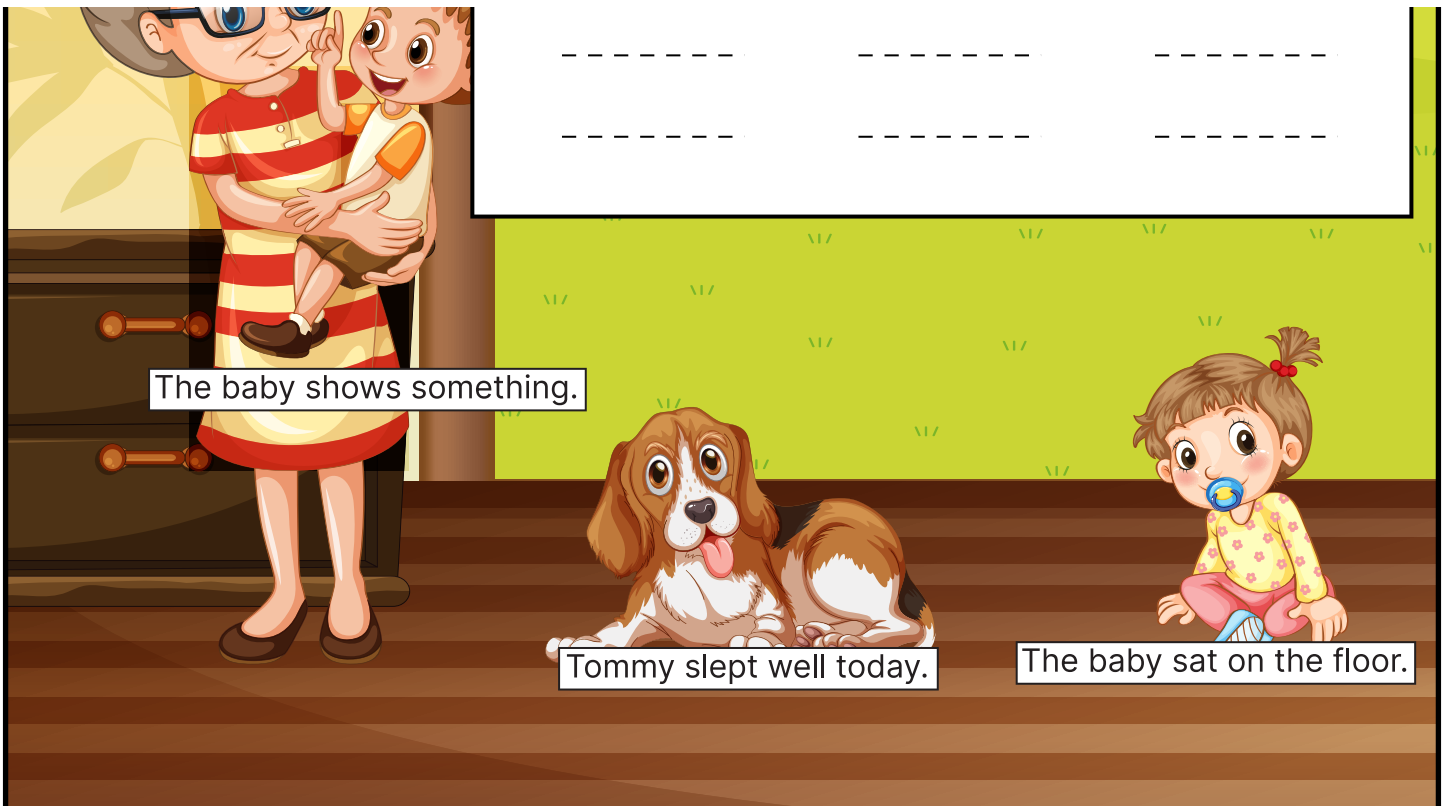
| | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| split বিভক্ত করা | split | split |
| spoil ক্ষতি করা | spoilt/spoiled | spoilt/spoiled |
| spread ছড়ানো | spread | spread |
| spring ঝরনা ধারা | sprang | sprung |
| stand দাঁড়ানো | stood | stood |
| steal চুরি করা | stole | stolen |
| stick আটকে থাকা | stuck | stuck |
| sting ডাঙা | stung | stung |
| stink দুর্গন্ধ | stank | stunk |



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Modals

Suffix

Prefix

Sentence

There

Speech

Possessive